

## SPORTS



### FOR 'TRUD' PRIZE

USSR marathon champion Anatoly Aryukov, of Corky, was the co-entrant victor of the 32nd annual international running race in Moscow sponsored by the "Trud" newspaper. It took him one hour 31 minutes and 41 seconds to run the 30-kilometre course, part of which followed the Olympic marathon route. This is Aryukov's third victory in such contests.

Women athletes ran alongside the men. The fastest woman competitor was 32-year-old Yevgeniya Rudenko, of Kursk who covered the distance in 1 hr 54 min 7 sec.

This year, the event attracted numerous runs from different Soviet cities and from 10 foreign countries.



Runners in the contest.

Photos by Vitaly Blagodurov

### Soccer national named

The USSR Soccer Federation has submitted its official list of the 22 players who will take part in the world championship to the World Championship Organizing Committee. The Soviet soccer national team will be made up as follows: goalkeepers Rinat Dasayev (Moscow Spartak), Viktor Chasov (Kiev Dynamo), and Vyacheslav Chianov (Moscow Torpedo); defence players Teogiz Shuklevitsa and Alexander Chivadze (both Tbilisi Dynamo), Sergei Batschev and Anatoly Demyanenko (both Kiev Dynamo), Vagiz Khidirzatulin (Central Army Club), Sergei Borovskiy (Minsk Dynamo), Oleg Romanov (Moscow Spartak); halfbacks Asmal Sal, Vladimir Besenov, Leonid Buryak (all Kiev Dynamo), Vitaly Doroshev (Tbilisi Dynamo), Yuri Svetloparov (Moscow Torpedo), Khoren Oganesyan (Yerevan Ararat); forwards

Yuri Gavrilov and Sergei Zolotov (both Moscow Spartak), Raman Shengela (Tbilisi Dynamo), Oleg Blokhin and Vika Yevstinenko (both Kiev Dynamo) and Sergei Andreyev (Donetsk Army Club).

Konstantin Baskov is the coach, he was assisted by an assistant coach Nader Akhmed, Valery Lobanovsky and coach Genady Logolot and Vladi-

lof.

Blokhin, who played for the national team for the first time in 1972 and who has played 75 matches since, is the team's most experienced player. Over this period, he scored a total of 30 goals. Buryak joined the national team two years ago and played 40 games. Vitaly Besenov, who has been a member of the team since 1971, has played 35 games.

31-year-old Vyacheslav Chikov is the oldest player at 20-year-old Rodionov, of

youngest.

The national team flies to Sochi on June 13 to play Brazil on the following day in the first match of the championship.

### COULD COMPUTER ERR?

A computer of the Vic University has placed Brazil, Spain and the USSR at the top of the Spanish football world championship final standings on the basis of 2,800 most recent data on the footballers' performance since 1974, the top player in the series being the team placed in their best, etc.

The computer predicted that in Group 1 Brazil and USA would draw 1-1, Scotland 2-1, Brazil would beat New Zealand 2-1, the USSR would draw New Zealand 5-1 and go on to edge Scotland 2-1, and Brazil would beat New Zealand 7-1. Brazil and the USSR would then be through to the next round with five points each. Will the prediction come true? Not long remains to wait for the answer.

Another computer at a São Paulo centre has forecast that Brazil and the FRG would end in the final game of the World Championship, drawing 1-1 in normal time and 2-2 in extra time, according to the computer, Spain would beat Argentina 3-2 to take third place.

Centre chief Roberto Faria claimed the same computer had predicted in advance of the national championship a Mexico vs. Grenada win for the go-ahead and was proved correct.



### Athletes ready to storm records

Australian student Susan Cook improved two world marks in 24 hours. She race-walked 3 km in a Melbourne stadium in 22 min 32.4 sec, then 10 km in an Adelaide stadium in 46.42.5.

In Jena, Werner Schildhauer, 22, set a new GDR record in the 10 km race of 27 min 33.06 sec.

This was the first big contest for GDR athletes. The GDR has thus established the 11th best result in athletic history.

At an international meet in Bucharest, another female competitor, Anisora Cuzmari, reached the "magical" mark of seven metres in the long jump, setting a new Romanian record.

In Levekusen, the 1972 Olympic winner Ulrike Maywald long-jumped 197 cm, so FRG record and the best mark of the season.

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### RECORD WIN

In the army championship in Moscow, silver medal winner of the 22nd Olympics, Sergei Litvinov, of Rostov, threw a hammer 83 metres 95 centimetres.

### EQUESTRIAN NEWS

Women dominated a record three-day equestrian international event in Holland, with Angels Roth of Holland and Linda Clark of Britain coming first and second with 59.40 and 60.20 points respectively, and

### Victorious double in the Milk Race

Having dashed forward at terrific speed in the last, twelfth leg of the Milk Race, the many-day-long cycling contest, held at Rostov, Yuri Kashirin, of Rostov, won an overall victory in the contest. He took him 44 hours 13 minutes and 52 seconds to cover the 1,800-kilometre course. He was also winner in 1979.

### CHESS

After three rounds of the international championship in the Italian city of Turin, the West German player Robert Hohner leads with two points.

He beat Boris Spassky and drew to the games with Lajos Portisch, of the United States, and Lajos Portisch, of Hungary.

A point and a half has been scored by Ljubomir Ljubojevic, of Yugoslavia, who only played two games, having been freed from playing in the first out. He beat Anatoly Karpov and drew with two points.

Karpov, Portisch and Spassky now have a point each. In a total of 14 rounds each contestant will play 12 games.



The women's field hockey championship is in progress in the USSR. Skirt, from the Physical Education Institute, beat Aduzhakova of Uzbekistan, 4-1, thus retaining their leadership. They are also interested in the matches played by Sparlek (Moscow Region) whose hockey-players recently returned from Italy, where they won third place in the European Cup. In the first game they beat Svyatogorsk of Baku and draw the next.

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By air - from Moscow

## MEMORABILIA

### JUBILEE

Present-day Kazakhstan, said Leonid Brezhnev, is one of the country's main granaries. It is also the land of a strong multi-sector industry, powerful fuel and energy complexes, ferrous metallurgy, engineering and chemistry, the light and the food industries — such is the face of modern Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan's billions of pounds of grain and its rising production in animal husbandry is a considerable contribution on the part of the working people of the republic towards implementation of the Thod Programme, Prezidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the Kazakh Republic on the occasion of its jubilee — the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation with Russia — and the republic's decoration with the Order of Lenin.

### INFORMATION

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### Joint space venture in the offing

On June 10 Soviet and French representatives signed a document testifying to the Soviet-French crews' readiness for their space mission. Shortly before flying off to the Dolkour launching site, the crew of Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Alexander Ivanchenkov, Jean-Loup Chretien and Loïc Kitzim, Vladimir Solov'yov and Patrick Baudry attended a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen.

The entire two years of preparations for the flight were filled with hard work on joint research experiments. The most complex and exciting part of the programme is the medical biological research being conducted into the cardiovascular system and the vestibular apparatus in conditions of weightlessness.

Aboard the Salyut-7-Soyuz T-3 orbital complex cosmonaut Anatoly Berezov and Valentin Lebedev are getting ready to welcome the newcomers and preparing the on-board units and instruments for joint experiments. Incidentally, together these instruments weigh 212 kilos. They are operating perfectly in space.



### Soviet public condemns Tel Aviv

On behalf of 170 million Soviet employees, the All-Union Central Trade Union Council has condemned the new criminal aggression committed by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as presenting a serious threat to peace on our planet. It has demanded that an end should be put to Tel Aviv's brazen actions and that the aggressor should withdraw its troops to the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon.

In a statement issued by the Soviet Committee for Asian and African Solidarity, it is noted that Tel Aviv, ignoring UN decision, tramples underfoot the sovereignty of Lebanon and by such gangster style actions causes death and destruction.

(Continued on page 2)

### Anti-war demonstration in Bonn



Participants of the demonstration in Bonn.

### MUSIC DRAWS NATIONS TOGETHER

"Music is a treasury in which every nation puts something of its own for the benefit of all." These words by Tchaikovsky, great Russian composer, are today embodied in the international competition which bears his name.

Almost a quarter of a century has passed since the competition was held for the first time. The present, 7th contest; its attendees performed from 44 countries to Moscow. Delegates and guests were addressed by the Minister of Culture of the USSR Pyotr Demchenko. I am ennobled with the great honour, he said, of greeting and congratulating in the name of the Soviet government and of Leonid Brezhnev personally, leading figures in the world of music and young performers who have come to Moscow from all continents of the globe. Demchenko expressed confidence that the present contest, true to its best traditions, will discover new talents, be a memorable occasion of the meeting of great art and for peace, friendship and mutual understanding among peoples.

The Bolshoi gave a performance of "Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake" at opening of the competition.



Photo by Boris Kudrkin

### CMEA BUDAPEST SESSION

Budapest. A policy towards closer socialist economic integration was once again approved at the 38th CMEA Session, which took place recently at the head of government level in the Hungarian capital of Budapest.

The leaders of delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia signed a general multilateral cooperation agreement on the development and wider use of microprocessor technology in the CMEA countries' economy. They also signed a general agreement on multilateral cooperation for the development and organization of the international division of labour.

Delegates also planned the implementation of the multilateral international specialisation and cooperation in the production and reciprocal deliveries for atomic power stations. Recommendations were approved for the further development of international specialisation and cooperation in production of electronic components, intended for computer technology as well as of special electronic technological equipment and of high purity electronic materials.

The meeting considered and approved a programme for the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990. Delegates proceeded from the belief that coordination should be achieved on the basis of agreement of common economic, scientific and technological policies to be pursued by CMEA countries, particularly in what concerns interdependent areas.

In order to accelerate the development and improve the efficiency of the economies of such countries as Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia, it was decided to expand their participation in the international division of labour.

To provide a reinforced basis for the re-division of the industries of CMEA member-countries, the intergovernmental agreement was signed on multilateral specialisation and cooperation in production of electronic components, intended for computer technology as well as of special electronic technological equipment and of high purity electronic materials.



## Round the Soviet Union

A NEW PRESERVE HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE NATURAL FUND OF NORTHERN OSSETIA. The state now protects a vast territory on the northern slopes of the Main Caucasus Range. Here, at the height of 3,000 metres, the only Soviet Alpine preserve for breeding deer has been set up in the scenic Tsai canyon.

SCIENTISTS FROM FOUR BALTIM COUNTRIES — THE USSR, THE GDR, POLAND AND FINLAND — have rallied their efforts to an expedition — aboard the world's only non-magnetic schooner "Zarya". The unique ship of the USSR Academy of Sciences has set sail from Leningrad on its 23rd research voyage.

A COLLECTION OF KIRGHIZ NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IS DISPLAYED AT A SHOW OPENED IN THE REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL FRUNZE. The best of the hundred exhibits made by handcraftsmen from many towns and villages at this mountainous Central Asian republic will be used as models for their mass production in specialized shops and studios of the republican association of folk artists.

AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR OF TRANSLATORS AND PUBLISHERS OF LATVIAN LITERATURE HAS ENDED IN THE LATVIAN CAPITAL OF RIGA. The problems of translating works of fiction from the Latvian have been discussed by Soviet specialists and their colleagues from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Britain, Luxembourg, Finland and France, with a particular emphasis on the translation of Latvian folklore.

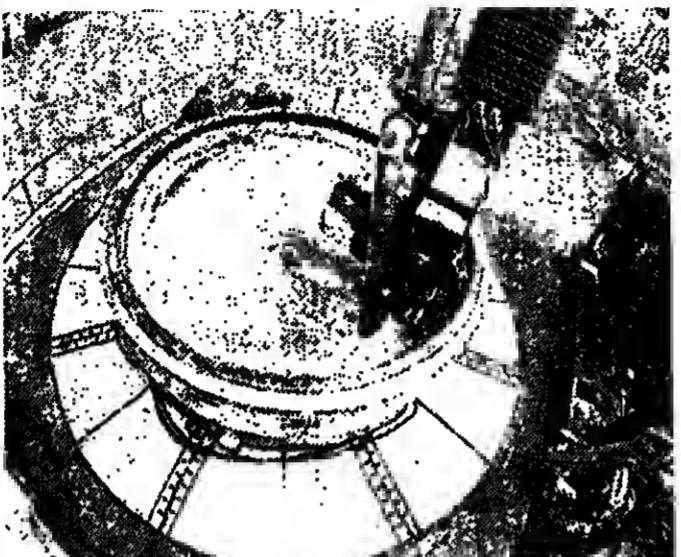
ALL THE INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD SEWAGE IN THE CITY OF KRNKOVY, UKRAINE, WILL BE ADDITIONALLY PURIFIED AT THE FILTERING STATION FITTED WITH A MULTI-LAYER SIEVE OF MACADAM AND SAND. This station is being built next to the existing complex for mechanical and biological purification which traps most of the impurities from the drained water.

## NUCLEAR POWER PLANT REACTORS IN COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

The aggregate capacity of nuclear power plants to be built in the USSR in the next five years will amount to 24-25,000,000 kW, and the programme is being consistently implemented. The nation's nuclear power capacity growth rates stand now at 33-35 per cent, the highest indicator for industry as a whole. Large stations with 1,000,000-1,500,000 kW heat neutron reactors are being designed in the main.

Commercial output of such reactors necessitated creation of the Almatah, a big specialized nuclear engineering plant in Volgogradsk. The plant is being built with an eye to 20th-century technological requirements; its annual output will be eight reactors.

The picture shows work on the bottom of the vessel of a 1,000,000 kW reactor to be used at one of the stations now under construction. The USSR now has



new industrial nuclear power plants, accounting for some ten per cent of electricity generated in the European part of the country, where they are mainly being built.

## FLOATING FACTORY ON THE VOLGA

For the first time, larvae of valuable types of fish have been grown on a floating fish nursery which has cast anchor on the Volga River near Kuybyshev. This is the only ship of this kind in this country.

Built by the shipbuilders in Astrakhan, it was shown at the exhibition of Interbytprrom where it was met with great interest by specialists from different countries who study reproduction of fish stocks in natural environment. The ship can be powered either by its two diesel engines or by electricity supplied from land shore.

It has everything it needs — a hydrochemical laboratory, a

galley to cook fish feed, a large incubation and nursery section and private quarters for serving personnel.

The factory allows to hatch and grow fish of most valuable types. Late spring and early summer is a time of fish spawning on the Volga. During this short period, it is necessary to catch fish making for the spawning grounds, and then to use biochemical preparations to accelerate the spawning. As soon as this takes place, the fish eggs are promptly placed into the incubators with running water kept at a strictly set temperature.

This equipment is intended for complete machining of individual parts. The need for many intervening stages is eliminated and the number of manual operations reduced; each automobile line in the complex requires 20 workers for employment elsewhere in the factory.

## NEW PRODUCTION LINES FOR KamAZ TRUCKS

Coniferous seedlings gathered by a special expedition in the remote forests of the Zayandzhinskaya, Dvinov and Ongars River valleys will form the basis of an umbrella pine-silvicultural forest stretching over an area of one hundred hectares.

This quest for trees having valuable genetic qualities has been mounted by the Ministry of Forestry of the Byelorussian Republic which has sent several expeditions to remote areas untouched by the axe. These expeditions came back with the seedlings taken from one and a half thousand plants and more than five hundred trees, all much taller than the other trees around them. April conifers, genetically valuable oak, maple, birch and other types of trees which grow in the Byelorussian forests, were located.

Visitors to the museum of wooden architecture which has just inaugurated its summer session in the North European Russian city of Arkhangelsk are transported into a fairy-tale land. They pass through old gates along wood-paved streets to the chimneys of bells.

The museum won the bonus for the second regional children's folk festival. The young participants performed old songs and dances, illustrating the traditions of the old arts and crafts for which this region is famous.

## SOLAR ENERGY FOR BAM

A worker's hostel in Tynda, the main settlement of the BAM project, was heated by the sun throughout the whole winter. Special devices accumulated the sun's energy feeding it into the heating system and thus the hostel rooms were kept warm even in very severe frost conditions.

Such experiments have been carried out before in this country and abroad, but this is the first time that a test of this sort has been conducted beyond the 50th parallel mark. The problem of supplying energy to builder settlements in the BAM area is particularly difficult. Low temperatures prevail in the region for nine months of the year, while delivery of energy resources is difficult. Besides, constructing pipelines in permafrost conditions is costly. On the other hand, the number of sunny days here is about the same as in the south of the country. The first results of the experiment are encouraging. A way has been found of collecting solar energy and of using it for heating and hot water supplies.

FORESTS TO BE GROWN FROM SEEDS

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## Places to visit

### Come to sunny Baku!

The history of Baku goes back many centuries. Mention of it is found in 10th-century Arab geographers' manuscripts. Yet Baku is nevertheless a young city, for the old part of the town, encircled by fortress walls, comprises only two per cent of the total territory of the present-day capital of Azerbaijan.

Baku boasts of medieval architecture masterpieces such as the 11th-century Maiden Tower, the Shirvanshah Palace, old mosques, caravanserais, as well as grandiose modern projects like the Metro and dozens of new residential areas.

Baku is magnificent of any time of year, day or night, its cosy harbour lies in a crescent on the shores of the Azerbajan Peninsula.

A favourite spot with residents and visitors alike is the beautiful green boulevard among the watercress, from where you can take a pleasure boat for a journey out to sea also to be found along the boulevard are open-air cinemas, dance-halls and the pavilions of the summer Baku recreation area; other attractions include an outdoor chess club and a moving-cinema of the channels of Venice with cafes and tea-houses duthing their banks.

Visitors to Baku often compare it to Naples; incidentally, Baku is twinned with Naples, as well as with Dakar in Senegal, Sarajevo in Yugoslavia, and Beira in Mozambique.

TOURISM IN THE USSR

ARKHANGELSK: museum of wooden architecture

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## Science and technology

### MIRACULOUS INSTRUMENT

The Research Institute of Piping has designed an instrument to measure wire, one-third of the thickness of human hair. Tests have shown that the instrument is excellently suited to the large-scale production of superthin wire.

RADAR IN PLACE OF THE DRILL

It took only a few weeks to prospect a gold deposit in an area of 6,000 hectares in Latvia. The prospecting party which would normally have spent some two years on the job used a cross-country vehicle boasting equipment designed at the Riga Civil Aviation Engineers Institute, which cut the need for soil probes or well-drilling.

Researchers have found a way of scaling and grading peat by using two metro band radio waves capable of cutting across sedimentary rock in the earth's crust, a technique which is put to good use in the new equipment. The cross-country vehicle is set up with special radar, a cassette recorder and two portable towels along tracks not unlike skis. When the truck moves over a deposit the layers appear in the shape of a curve, with the signals rebounding from the lower edge of each layer being continually recorded on tape. The accumulated data on the type and size of the layer is automatically processed and marked out on a map.

TIBETAN MEDICINE FOR YOUR HEALTH

The Buryat branch of the Siberian department of the USSR Academy of Sciences is now probing the mysteries of early Indo-Tibetan medicine. Researchers at the Institute of Biology have made a new complete translation of the "Atlas of Indo-Tibetan Medicine" and have also carried out a study of the primary sources of Tibetan medicine.

Such incisives are provided by the Soviet state with several donations in view. Firstly, it is hoped that further democratization of the country will thus be achieved; secondly, that serious difficulties in the level of education in city and country of between large cultural centres and small provincial towns will be eliminated.

Workers' faculties are not the only way that working youth can improve their educational level. Evening classes and correspondence courses which enable the student to study at the same time as working are also available. Evening classes and correspondence courses offer 5-6-year courses during which students are given seven months of paid leave for examinations and to complete graduation papers. Many colleges have branches of plants or factories.

A network of colleges has been set up in all the Union and autonomous republics in order to provide for the successful development of the economy, science and of the arts in those regions. National universities at which tuition is given in two or even three languages have been established in all the Union and almost all the autonomous republics. As for establishments of secondary specialized education, today they exist all over our country. In all, there are about four and a half thousand of them. There are some unique establishments, which exist for the whole country, for instance, the School for Circus and Variety Art in Moscow.

## VIEWPOINT

### Equal opportunities for all

Vyacheslav VELYUTIN, Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the USSR

The social composition of the Soviet student body reflects in the main the social structure of our society. There are nearly 10 million students studying now at establishments of higher and secondary specialized education, with women making up more than half of this total.

In order to be able to quo such impressive figures today, much of course had to be radically changed during the first years of Soviet power, while yet preserving the country's intellectual potential and its spiritual wealth. In the first place all entry requirements based on social and religious differences and on ownership of property were removed by law. Education was made free, and, what is more, entrance, end-of-term and graduation examinations were temporarily cancelled in order to attract working-class youth.

Soon after this, special crash courses for workers' faculties for young workers were also organized to prepare them in the shortest possible time for college. Such crash courses solved the difficult problem of providing educated personnel and of achieving democratization of the ramparts.

By the way, these workers' faculties were used as the basis for the modern preparatory departments which are now in existence in most of this country's 800 establishments of higher education. After a year of preparatory study during which knowledge acquired at school is both revised and expanded, young workers, collective farmers and former armed forces servicemen take their exams and are then admitted to institutes and universities.

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TOURISM IN THE USSR

## MOTOR FESTIVAL-82



The past and future of automobile.



Photo by V. V. Shevchenko

In the capital of the USSR, cars of the Central Army Club Olympic Complex for the Moscow motor festival-82. This is the second festival. The past and future of automobile.

TOURISM IN THE USSR

## ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

### Tamara SHAKIROVA



of special mention is her portrayal of Salida in R. Balyrov's film, "My Kind Man", and of Zarraqiz, the first love of the Uzbek scientist and enlightener Al-Biruni to Sh. Abubov's "Abu Rayhan Biruni". She was a member of the cast in the television film, "This Happened in Kokand", about the first years of Soviet power in Turkistan; while in the lighter film by Abbasov, "The Merry Roads" she played one of the main characters, Yulduzhan.

Yulduzhan is a woman subject to disturbing feelings which she manages to conceal by presenting to the world a facade of apparent well-being. Playing this part, the actress tries to justify and even to understand the things her heroine does wrong. In D. Salimov's film, "Leviathan, My Children", Tamara plays a totally different role: that of Khadija, the director of an orphange in Tashkent. As Khadija she is kindness itself, being the only mother to scores of besieged war orphans evacuated from the besieged city during the war...

"This was my favorite part: it gave me immense artistic satisfaction," says Tamara talking about another character, Dzhumagul, the Koraholpuk girl, in "The Upright One" by A. Kobilov. "This woman attracted me by the strength of her emotions, by her steadfast personality and by the courage with which she defies outdated traditions."

Although these characters in no way resemble one another, an actor is periodically beset by the danger of repeating himself, if he is good at his job he also has to be on the lookout for new ways of expression.

Shakirova takes part in a lot of films and does so willingly, because she likes variety.

Alexander DONSKOI

Nothing of the sort, answers Tamara with a smile. My activities in the school theatrical society were purely for pleasure, I learned my lessons as evenly diligent pupil should and never dreamt of an artistic career.

Ever since her very first appearance in films, Tamara has become an amazingly organic part of the national Uzbek cinema. Film directors are fascinated by her pasticose manner of acting, by her femininity, shyness, and spontaneity. She usually plays the role of Asian women. Worth

the role of Asian women. Worth